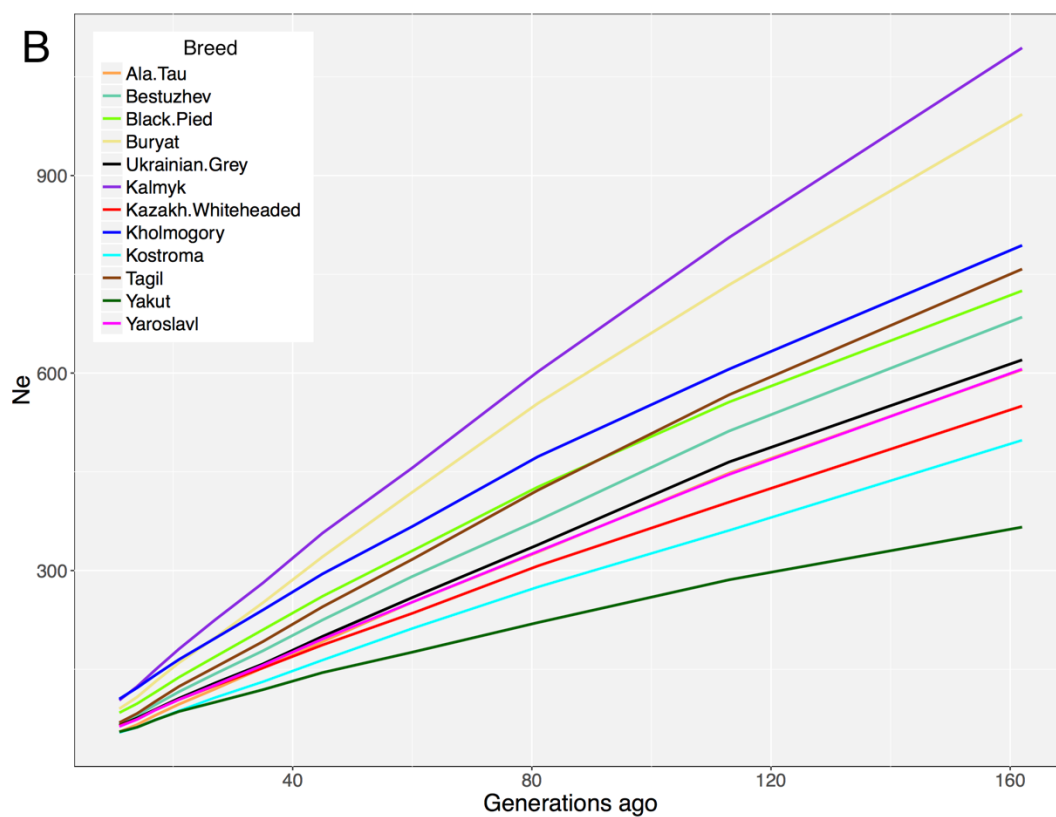
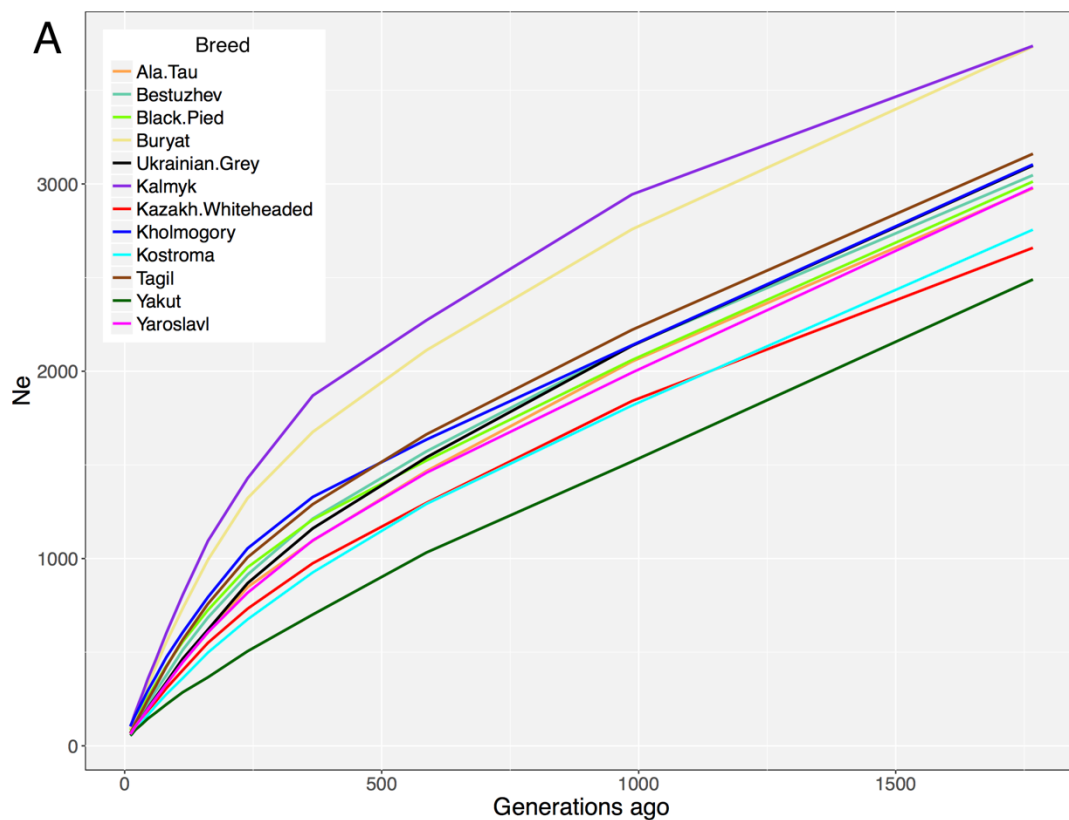


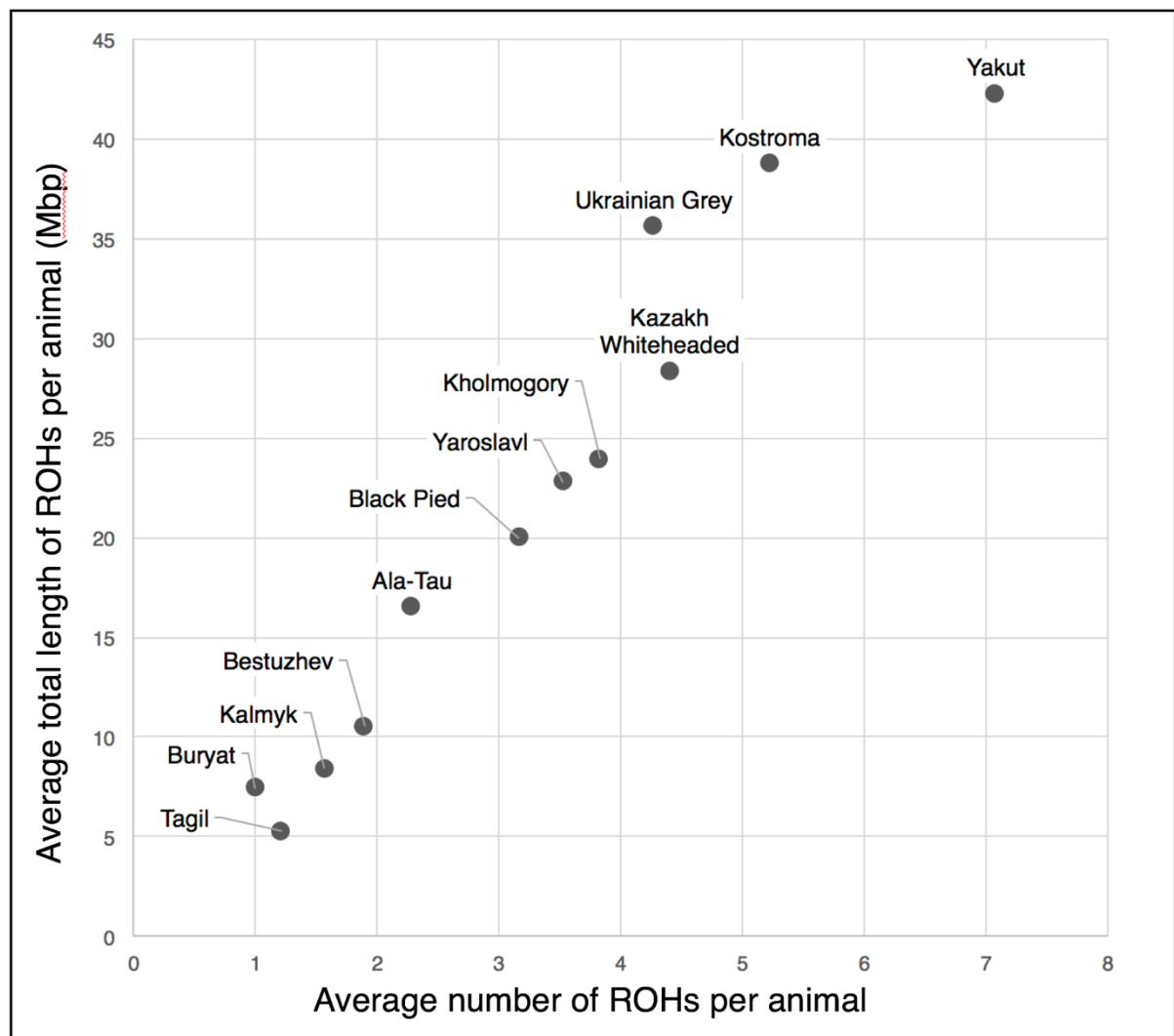
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Supplemental Table 1. Single nucleotide polymorphism within the Russian breeds for GGP HD150K and Bovine SNP50K arrays (autosomal, unfiltered sample datasets)

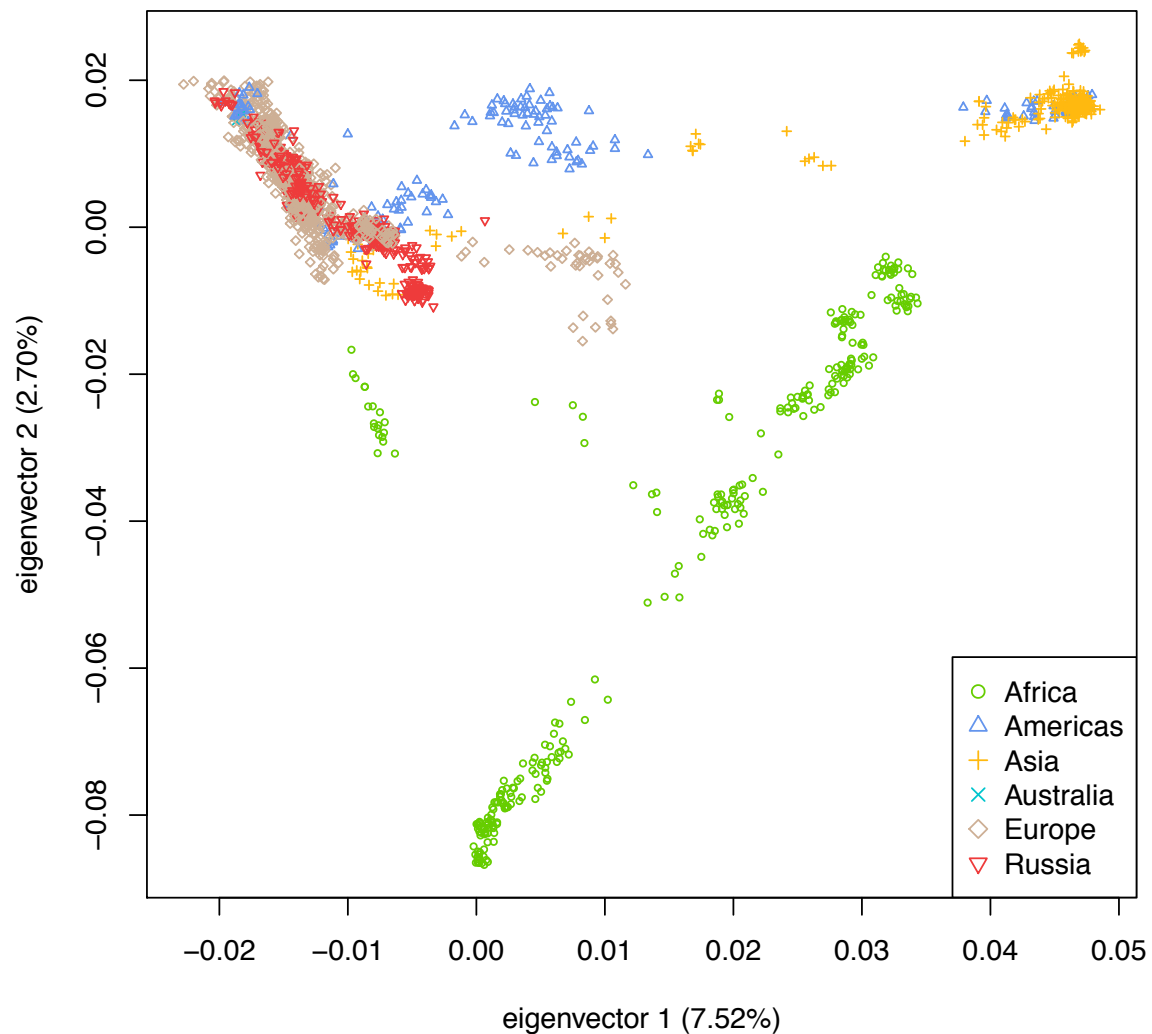
Breed	N	Mean MAF	Proportion of polymorphic loci
GGP HD150K			
Bestuzhev	20	0.278	0.960
Black Pied	24	0.286	0.971
Buryat	24	0.271	0.959
Kalmyk	23	0.283	0.975
Kazakh Whiteheaded	20	0.275	0.954
Kholmogory	39	0.277	0.967
Kostroma	24	0.266	0.957
Tagil	20	0.288	0.980
Ukrainian			
Whiteheaded	10	0.282	0.951
Yakut	26	0.214	0.841
Yaroslavl	20	0.273	0.973
BovineSNP50K			
Ala Tau	15	0.213	0.818
Hereford	10	0.207	0.772
Istoben	5	0.195	0.694
Gorbatov Red	7	0.215	0.786
Red Pied	2	0.184	0.551
Red Steppe	5	0.218	0.773
Yurino	3	0.190	0.630
Total/Average	297	0.245	0.862



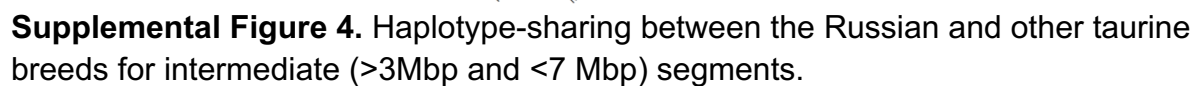
Supplemental Figure 1. Historical effective population size (N_e) of Russian breeds with >10 sampled individuals for 1,600 (A) and 200 generation (B) intervals.



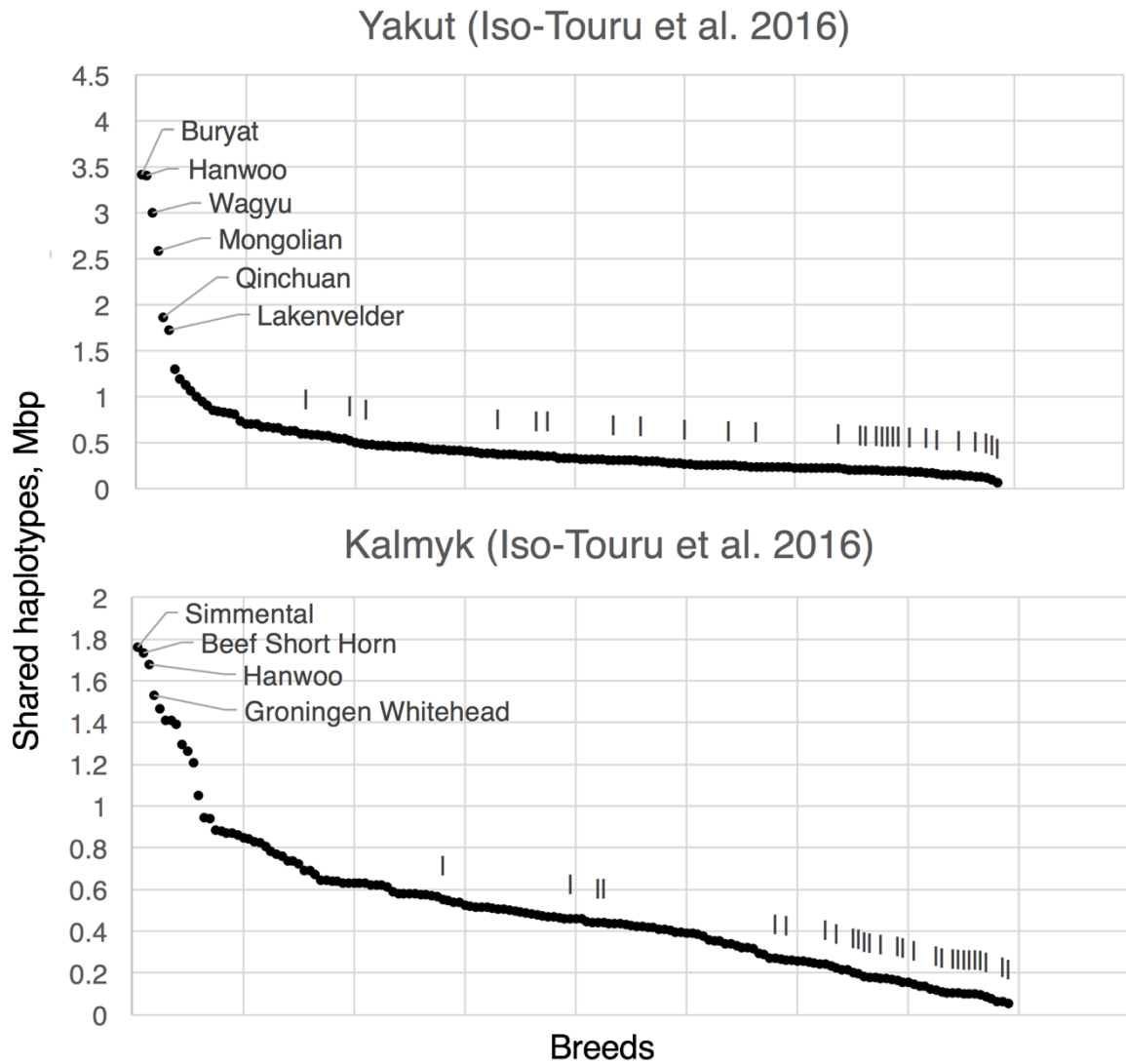
Supplemental Figure 2. Average total length and average number of runs of homozygosity (ROHs > 500 Kbp/ and > 4 per animal) for the Russian cattle breeds.



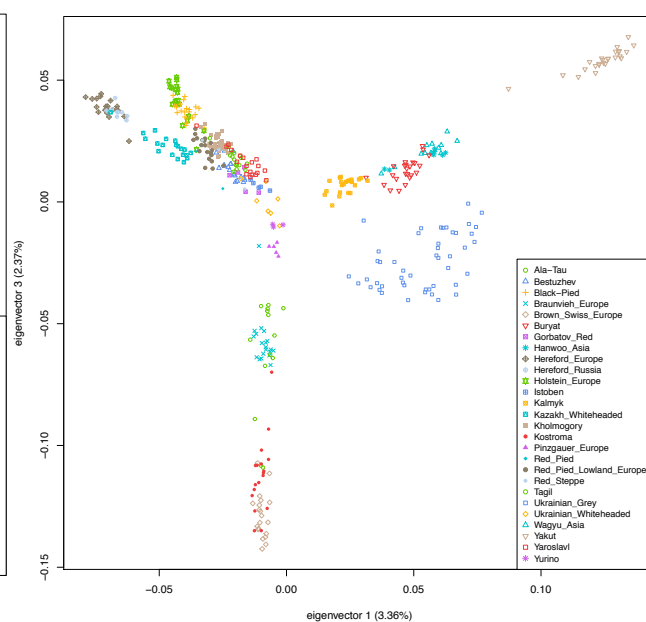
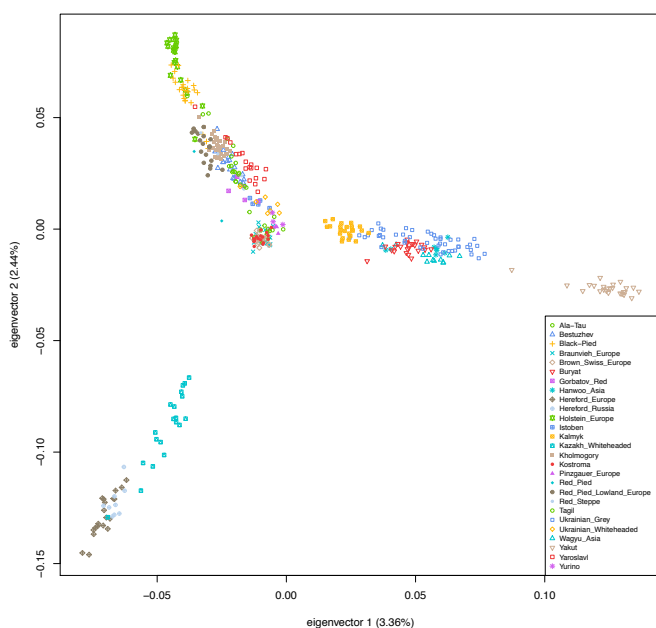
Supplemental Figure 3. A principal component analysis of the global cattle diversity and the Russian breeds. Top left corner – *B. taurus* of Eurasian ancestry (European, Asian, American taurine breeds), top right corner – *B. indicus* breeds, bottom central group – mainly African *B. taurus* breeds. Russian breeds cluster together with taurine breeds of the Eurasian ancestry.



Supplemental Figure 4. Haplotype-sharing between the Russian and other taurine breeds for intermediate (>3Mbp and <7 Mbp) segments.



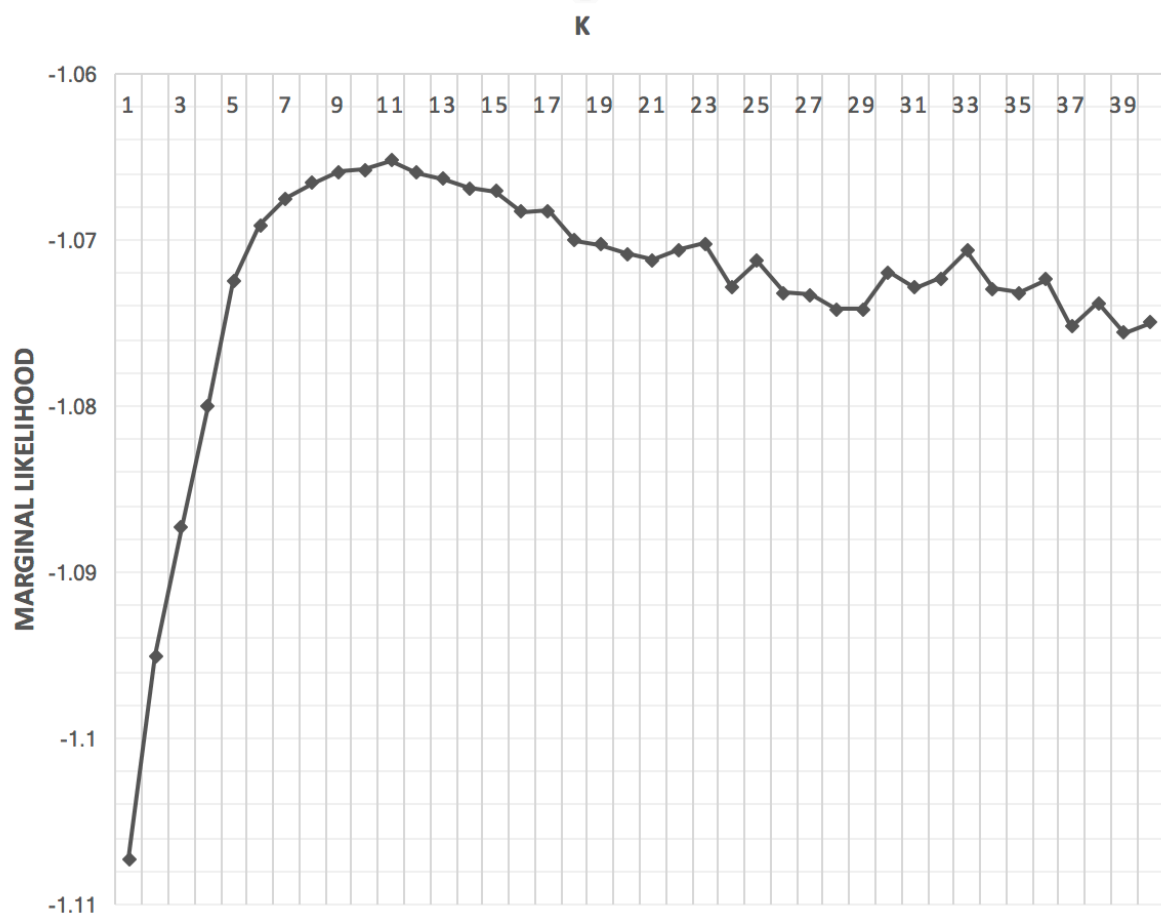
Supplemental Figure 5. Short-segment haplotype sharing (average total Mbp per animal) for Yakut and Kalmyk breeds from the Iso-Touru et al. 2016. Breed names are shown for the largest number of shared haplotypes (>1.5 Mbp). Vertical lines indicate positions of *B. indicus* breeds.



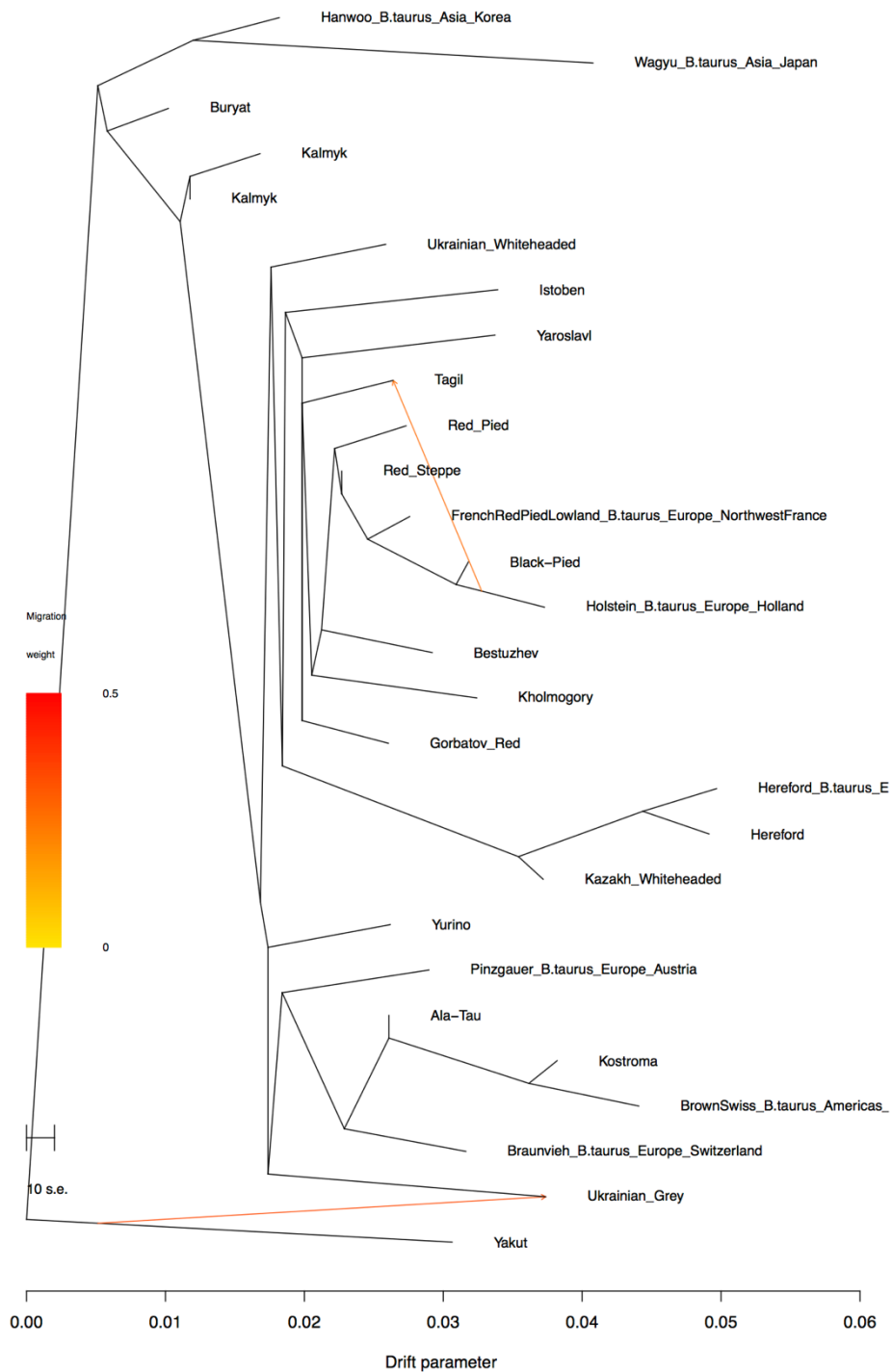
A

B

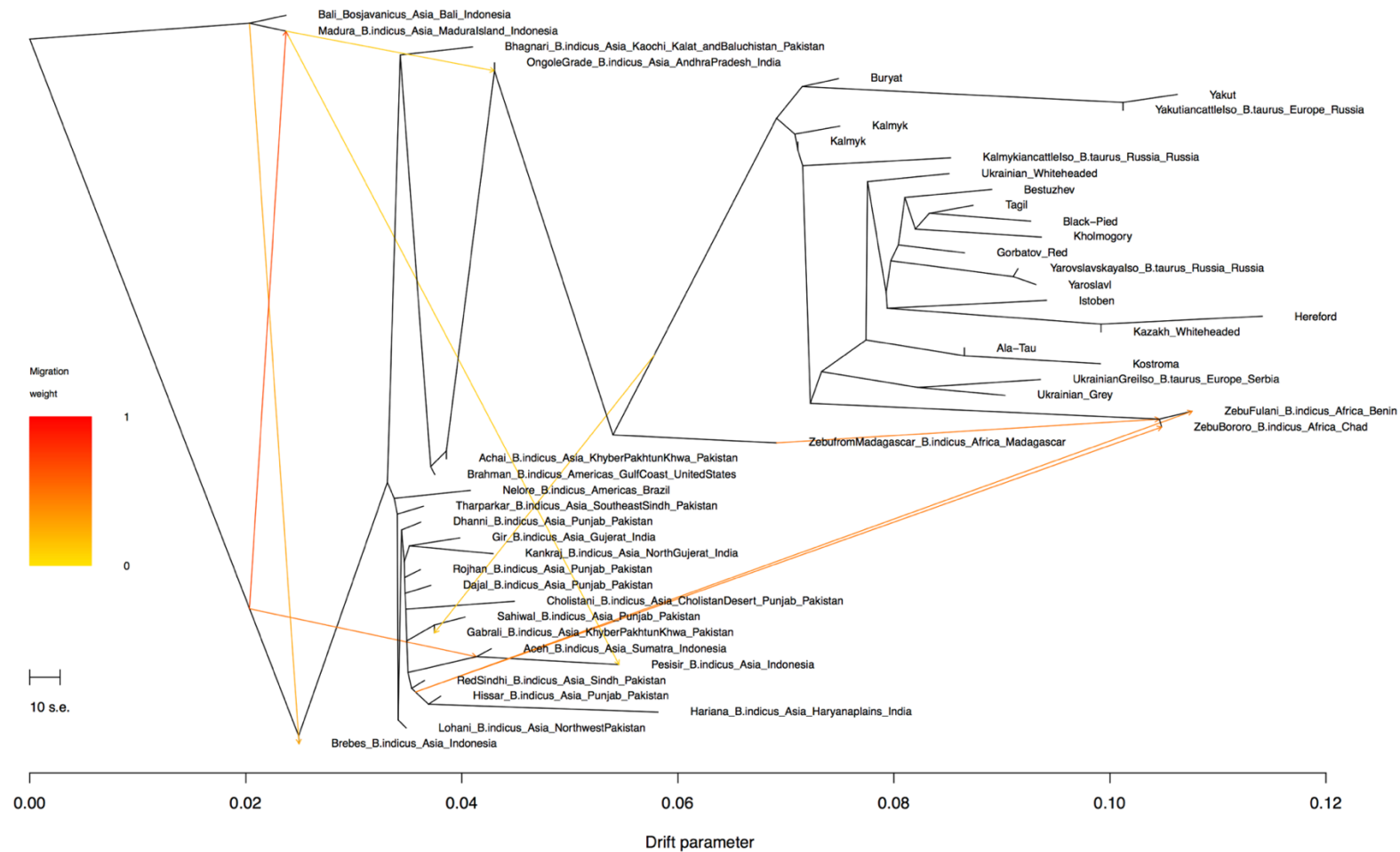
Supplemental Figure 6. PCA of the Russian and closely related European and Asian taurine breeds.



Supplemental Figure 7. Plot of the fastSTRUCTURE marginal likelihood values for the K=1-40 (dataset of the Russian and closely related to them world breeds).



Supplemental Figure 8. Treemix graph showing migrations within the set of Russian and closely related world breeds from Decker et al., 2014.



Supplemental Figure 9. Treemix graph showing migrations within/between Russian and indicine cattle breeds from Decker et al, 2014.

